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A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

HEALTH OF THE WEST KESTIVEN RURAL DISTRICT

by the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

C. W. SHEARER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

To which is Appended the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. DEAN, F.F.S., M.R.S.H.

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

(Reconstituted under the Parts of Kesteven (Alteration of Districts and Parishes) Order 1930)

List of Parishes

Allington
Ancaster
Barkston
Barrowby
Belton and Manthorpe
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe
Boothby Pagnell
Braceby and Sapperton
Burton Coggles
Carlton Scroop
Caythorpe
Claypole
Colsterworth
Denton
Easton
Fenton
Foston
Fulbeck
Great Gonerby
Great Ponton
Gunby and Stainby
Harlaxton
Heydour
Honington
Hougham
Hough-on-the-Hill
Ingoldsby
Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby
Little Ponton and Stroxton
Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without
Long Bennington
Marston
Normanton
North Witham
Old Somerby
Pickworth
Ropsley and Humby
Sedgebrook
Skillington
South Witham
Stoke Rochford
Stubton
Syston
Welby
Westborough and Dry Doddington
Woolsthorpe
Wyville-cum-Hungerton

WEST KESTIVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health and Waterworks Committee 1961

CHAIRMAN

Councillor F. JENKINSON

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Sir H. J. F. S. CHOLMELEY, Bt., D.S.O., D.L., J.P.

MEMBERS

Alderman F. J. JENKINSON, O.B.E., J.P. (Ex-officio)

Councillor Colonel T. A. H. COLTMAN

Councillor T. W. ALLEN

Councillor G. A. CRITCHLEY

Councillor J. A. DALE

Councillor J. F. DODDS

Councillor T. M. DOVER

Councillor Mrs. N. HARDWICK

Councillor S. E. LOVELL

Alderman J. W. MILNER, J.P.

Councillor Capt. E. OLIVER, M.C.

Councillor G. A. PARKER

Councillor W. S. E. PURCHASE

Councillor P. A. RICHARDSON

Councillor J. C. RICKETT

Councillor C. W. ROSSINGTON

Councillor Major H. P. RUSHTON, T.D.

Councillor F. SHARP

Councillor A. V. SHEARDOWN

Councillor J. STEWART

Councillor Major H. R. E. E. WELBY, C.M.G., J.P.

Councillor Lt. Col. L. WOOD, M.B.E., M.C.

Councillor W. H. WRIGHT

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Housing Committee 1961

CHAIRMAN

Councillor W/CDR. A. E. F. McCREARY

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor G. HIGGINS

MEMBERS

Alderman F. J. JENKINSON, O.B.E., J.P. (Ex-officio)

Councillor Colonel T. A. H. COLTMAN (Ex-officio)

Councillor T. W. ALLEN

Councillor H. H. BROWNLOW

Councillor D. BURTT

Councillor R. S. CLARK

Councillor J. A. DALE

Councillor Mrs W. M. D. ELNOR

Councillor Mrs N. HARDWICK

Councillor A. HARLEY

Councillor Mrs C. L. JACQUES

Councillor F. JENKINSON

Councillor H. KING

Councillor Sir D. LeMARCHANT, Bt.,

Councillor Capt. E. OLIVER, M.C.

Councillor R. H. FACEY

Councillor W. S. E. PURCHASE

Councillor Mrs. F. M. RANSOME

Councillor P. A. RICHARDSON

Councillor J. C. RICKETT

Councillor Major H. P. RUSHTON, T.D.,

Councillor J. STEWART

Councillor W. H. WATCHORN

Councillor H. WILSON

H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T

Staff

Medical Officer of Health

C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. DEAN, F.F.S., M.R.S.H.,

Public Health Inspectors

M. F. JOHNSON, M.P.H.I.; C.R.San.I.

J. LUCAS, M.P.H.I., C.R.San.I.

Technical Assistant

N. F. HEADLAND

Clerks

J. R. CLARKE

B. ROBERTS

MRS H. HOUSLEY

P. G. EBB (to 21-7-61)

R. C. WELLS (commenced 11-9-61)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health, Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions of the West Kesteven Rural District for the year 1961.

The Infant Mortality Rate and Peri-Natal Mortality Rate were both below the national average. The improvement in infant mortality has now been maintained for three successive years, and this is most satisfactory in view of the high rates experienced in the Rural District up to 1958.

Apart from the high incidence of Measles, the statistics of Infectious Diseases call for little comment; I am glad to report that there was no death from tuberculosis. Unfortunately the very success of our efforts to combat infectious diseases leads to complacency, and many members of the public neglect to have themselves and their children immunized, or fail to complete courses of immunization. I remind them that protection is now available against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping-cough, tetanus (for children), tuberculosis (for children of 13 and over) and poliomyelitis (for all up to 40 and some others).

The following comments are included by direction of the Ministry of Health:-

Water Supply. Details will be found on Pages 12 - 16.

- (i) Generally speaking the supply was adequate in quality and quantity.
- (ii) Details of bacteriological examinations are shown on Pages 12 and 14. One report of chemical analysis is available from the public supply at Long Bennington; it was fit for human consumption, but contained some iron oxide in suspension.
- (iii) No evidence of plumbic solvency is known.
- (iv) The few unsatisfactory bacteriological results in the case of treated waters were due to stagnation in dead-ends. This was remedied by flushing out.
- (v) As shown on Page 13 95% of houses in the District have a piped water supply; it is not known how many of these are supplied by standpipes. I estimate therefore that 5% of the population or about 900 persons, are without a piped supply.

Public Swimming Baths. There are none in the District.

Sewerage. Details are given on Pages 21 - 23. Only a few parishes have adequate modern sewerage, but others are being dealt with gradually on a priority scheme.

Common Lodging Houses. There are none in the District.

In accordance with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, the six small slaughterhouses operating in the Rural District were required to be closed on 31st December 1961, and no further slaughtering will take place in the rural district. Facilities are available in the modern abattoirs in Grantham and Newark.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council, and in particular the Health Committee, Mr Morgan, Mr Dean and all his staff for their unfailing courtesy and help throughout the year.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
C. W. SHEARER.
Medical Officer of Health.

S T A T I S T I C S

Population (Census)...	...	...	18,000
Population (Mid-year estimate)	...	...	18,260
Area of Rural District	...	...	122,406 acres
Rateable Valuation (1st April 1961)	...	...	£161,775
Sum represented by penny rate (year ending 31st March 61)	...	...	£649.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

	M	F	TOTAL
LIVE BIRTHS	171	153	324
Legitimate	167	146	313
Illegitimate	4	7	11
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population..	...	...	17.7
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	...	...	17.5 (17.4)

	M	F	TOTAL
STILLBIRTHS	-	3	3
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Still Birth rate per 1000 live & still births	...	...	9.2 (19.1)
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	171	156	327

	M	F	TOTAL
INFANT MORTALITY	...	...	...
Deaths of infants under 1 year	3	3	6
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under four weeks	1	-	1
Deaths of infants under one week	1	-	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (total)	...	...	18.5 (21.6)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (legitimate)	...	...	19.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (illegitimate)	...	...	Nil

NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE per 1000 live births (under 4 weeks)	3.1 (15.5)
EARLY NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE (under 1 week)	3.1
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirth rate & under 1 week)	12.2 (32.2)
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	3.4 (5.9)

	M	F	TOTAL
DEATHS	98	73	171
Crude Death Rate per 1000 population	...	...	9.4.
Corrected (for age and sex) death rate per 1000 population	...	...	10.2 (12.0)

MATERNAL DEATHS	
Deaths from Maternal Causes	Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1000 total births	Nil (0.33)

Figures in brackets give average for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH

					M	F	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-	-
6.	Meningo-coccal infections	..	..	..	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic disease	..	..	..	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	5	2	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	3	1	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	-	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	-	-
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	10	10	20
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	2	-	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	12	12	24
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	20	6	26
19.	Hypertension with Heart disease	..	..	..	-	2	2
20.	Other Heart disease	..	..	..	15	15	30
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	4	3	7
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	-	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	3	2	5
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	2	4	6
25.	Other disease of Respiratory system	..	..	..	-	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	1	-	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	-	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	3	-	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	11	7	18
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents	..	..	..	2	1	3
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	1	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	1	-	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	-	1	1
					98	73	171

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1961.

AGE	SCARLET FEVER		WHOOPING COUGH		MEASLES		PNEUMONIA		POLIO-MYELITIS		PUERPERAL PYREXIA		ERYSIP-ELAS		DYSEN-ERY	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	1	-	33	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	3	2	52	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 & o.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	6	3	126	134	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TIBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS IN 1961.

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
36 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

INFANT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	TOTAL Under 4 wks	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	TOTAL under 1 year
Premature Birth	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Malformation	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Birth Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	1	2	3	6

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1961.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Sanbon Close, Grantham.

To the Chairman and Members of the
West Kesteven Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Collectively, I must appeal for the co-operation of the Council in providing adequate trained technical staff to carry out the work of the department efficiently. Individually I must personally thank the staff present and past and the Councillors present and past for their assistance over 24 years of service. Without the direct assistance of every Officer and Councillor the job would not have been possible and in 24 years this is the first time that I have had to ask for more direct assistance.

To instance a few causes of overloading in my department may I mention :

(a) the appointment of a planning assistant who is only an administrative assistant and has yet to learn the technical side. This is no reflection on the individual who does his best but it does cause added responsibilities and work to Mr. Headland and myself and especially Mr. Headland. With the present limited staff and volume of work there is no time to spare to train staff.

(b) following this point may I remind you that to relieve the present position it is far better to retain trained staff than appoint new staff and worsen the position by having to train new.

(c) sewerage and disposal schemes have been delayed to some extent by being unable to carry out preliminary surveys in adequate time. Here it should be noted that the Public Health Inspectors have been so busy that they have had no time for these surveys and in 1961 only five inspections were made of 78 registered factories in the area and of 60 premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream not one sample was taken for examination. Instead they have to be misemployed on the preparation and supervision of schemes for modernization of pre-war houses and the maintenance of council housing, housing letting and general welfare work in connection with housing.

(d) a second trained technical assistant is urgently needed unless the work is to get so backward it is impossible to pull up. Two attempts to fill the post have been fruitless. The second attempt produced one applicant and he, fortunately, refused the job or the department would have had another one to train. It must surely now be quite obvious that an adequate salary must be paid to get the right trained man who can do the job for which he is paid. It has been repeatedly stated that trained technical staff are very scarce and must be paid adequately to be able to compete with outside firms including the Civil Service.

(e) both my department and the Treasurer's are overcrowded and it is impossible to work satisfactorily with continuous interruptions from the public with three or more persons working in one office.

In spite of an expensive O. & M. survey by specialists, I must bring these points to your notice as I feel that it is of importance to the Local Authority and the public it serves.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

J. DEAN

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

H O U S I N G 1 9 6 1

1. DWELLINGHOUSES INSPECTED

(a) Inspections for Housing Defects	81
(b) Dwellinghouses found unfit	59
(c) Dwellinghouses found not fit in all respects	72
(d) Re-inspections and visits to work in progress	138
(e) Re Overcrowding	1
(f) New Buildings (Supervision under Building Byelaws)	473
(g) Re Council House Repairs	619
(h) Housing Sites, Surveys, Inspections of work in progress	218
(i) Temporary Housing	---

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2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

(a) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority	15
(b) Informal Notices	2

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16, Housing Act 1957

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(b) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	3
(c) By Owners	3
(d) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(B) Proceedings under the Public Health Act 1936

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied after service of formal notice	Nil
(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	Nil
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d) By Owners	Nil

(C) Proceedings under Section 17 (i), Housing Act 1957

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	27
(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	34
(c) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	5
(d) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

SUMMARY OF OTHER INSPECTIONS 1961.

Factories (a) with Mechanical Power	-
(b) without Mechanical Power	-
Slaughter-houses	306
Food Preparing Premises (a) Fried Fish Shops	8
(b) Ice Cream Premises	3
(c) Other Premises	18
Cowsheds and Dairies	-
Milk Samples for Analysis	-
Stables and Piggeries	-
Petroleum Stores	60
Water Supply	31
Water Samples for Analysis	2
Sewer Dykes and Sewage Disposal Works	237
InfectiousDisease Inquiries and Disinfections	22
Verminous Premises and Disinfestations	32
Drainage (a) Colour Tested	-
(b) Water Tested	19
(c) Smoke Tested	101
(d) Inspected	134
Scavenging Work	133
Tents, Vans, Sheds etc,	17
Camping Sites	-
Special Surveys (a) Water Supply	-
(b) Scavenging	-
(c) Sewage Disposal	1
(d) Rural Housing Survey	-
Town and Country Planning Inspections	4
Miscellaneous	211
Housing Applicants	1

W A T E R S U P P L Y .

Twelve months ago, everyone was asking when is this much discussed Water Board going to be formed and now to-day in spite of the fact that the Water Board was formed on 1st April, 1962 my department are still asking when are they, the officials of the Board, going to do something about it. For nearly four months my department has suffered this nuisance, since April, and we still carry on with the administrative and technical work of water supplies with no direct control over it. We were told that the formation of a Water Board would produce a more efficient and economical service to the public but up to now we have seen neither - just organized chaos and increased costs.

Meanwhile the department continues to manage the sources and distribution as efficiently as it is permitted. Tabulated are the number of burst mains dealt with during 1961 and the results of samples taken from sources and distribution mains. Careful watch has been kept on the chemical treatment of the sources at Lenton, Motherford and Belton due to the variable quality, and the results are compared in the tabulated bacteriological results of samples from treated waters in distribution.

The most ironical point is that most complaints from consumers have been in the north of the area, obtaining supplies from the Long Bennington borehole into the Bunter sandstone. Although the quality has always been proved satisfactory before treatment it is unfortunate that it has proved chemically unpalatable but not unfit for human consumption, due to the obnoxious smell of sulphurated hydrogen and silting up at "dead ends" of mains. In view of these complaints, and to comply with the Ministry suggestion that the Lincolnshire supplies should be taken from the Limestone sources to reserve the Bunter sandstone supply for the Nottinghamshire area, it was decided to rest the Long Bennington borehole and the Belton springs and take the Limestone source into the northern part via the Normanton reservoir and the Barkston Heath high level tanks as soon as the Wilsford Heath Booster station was completed, but now the matter is outside our control. Complaints still come in from consumers and recently the pumps have had to be run 24 hours per day to maintain the supply. When the pumps are running 24 hours per day to maintain a supply to this area, it will be appreciated that there is no surplus to permit the regular flushing out of "dead ends" of mains.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS - TREATED WATERS.

Source of Supply.	Place of Sampling.	Category			
		1	2	3	4
Lenton	Bitchfield	4			
	Braceby/Sapperton	1			
	Boothby Pagnell	1			
	Burton Coggles	5			
	Ingoldsby	8			
	Old Somerby	17			
	Pickworth	6			
	Ropsley	24			
North Witham	Colsterworth	32		1	
	North Witham	1			
Skillington	Skillington	3			
Belton	Barkston	26			
Long Bennington	Coythorpe	-	1		
	Claypole	-		4	
	Foston	20			
	Hougham	4			
	Long Bennington	34	2		
	Westborough/Dry Doddington	20		1	

Table showing comparison of bursts occurring during 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961.

Year	10"	9"	8"	7"	6"	5"	4"	3"	2"	TOTAL.
1961	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	4	1	21	39	6	72
1960	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	11	19	4	36
1959	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	4	3	26	32	9	76
1958	Nil	1	1	Nil	8	3	12	16	9	50

Details of the number of Households supplied from the
Public Water Mains direct to houses are as follows :-

	No Piped Supply	Private Supply	G.W.W.Co Supply	W.K.R.D.C. Supply	TOTAL
Allington ...	1	-	-	94	95
Ancaster ...	9	13	-	226	248
Barkston ...	23	-	-	136	159
Barrowby ...	4	-	-	288	292
Belton & Manthorpe	-	37	43	-	80
Bitchfield & Bassingthorpe	5	-	-	59	64
Boothby Pagnell ...	-	-	-	30	30
Braceby & Sapperton	4	-	-	29	33
Burton Coggles ...	4	-	-	46	50
Carlton Scroop ...	-	12	-	57	69
Caythorpe ...	40	-	-	255	295
Claypole ...	2	-	-	235	237
Colsterworth ...	18	-	-	298	316
Denton ...	15	16	-	110	141
Easton ...	-	36	-	5	41
Fenton ...	-	-	-	22	22
Foston ...	2	-	-	110	112
Fulbeck ...	13	-	-	184	197
Great Gonerby ...	12	-	-	370	382
Great Ponton ...	11	7	-	93	111
Gunby & Stainby ...	7	-	7	44	58
Harlaxton ...	8	11	-	136	155
Heydour ...	4	-	-	76	80
Honington ...	-	-	-	47	47
Hougham ...	5	-	-	59	64
Hough on the Hill ...	5	-	-	130	135
Ingoldsby ...	2	-	-	74	76
Lenton, Keisby & Osgodby	3	-	-	59	62
Little Ponton & Stroxton	5	18	-	51	74
Londonthorpe & Harrowby	4	-	260	45	309
Long Bennington ...	8	-	-	287	295
Marston ...	4	-	-	79	83
Normanton ...	5	-	-	29	34
North Witham ...	3	-	-	63	66
Old Somerby ...	5	-	-	70	75
Pickworth ...	4	-	-	40	44
Ropsley & Humby ...	7	-	-	208	215
Sedgebrook ...	4	1	-	52	57
Skillington ...	2	-	-	85	87
South Witham ...	9	-	-	183	192
Stoke Rochford ...	-	2	-	70	72
Stubton ...	-	-	-	43	43
Syston ...	8	-	-	45	53
Welby ...	10	-	-	68	78
Westborough & Dry Doddington	2	-	-	91	93
Woolsthorpe by Belvoir ...	10	3	-	177	190
Wyville cum Hungerton ...	-	-	-	30	30
	287	156	310	4988	5741

The proportion of premises supplied by the Council is now 87% of the total households in the Rural District; 5% having no piped supply; 3% being supplied from private sources, and the remaining 5% being situated in the Grantham Waterworks Company statutory area of supply.

It should be noted that the Harrowby Hall Estate, small portions of Town Development at Manthorpe are supplied by the Grantham Waterworks Company.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION - (i) RAW WATERS.

1961 Week Ended.	LENTON Borehole		MOTHERFORD Spring		BELTON Spring		LONG BENNINGTON Borehole	
	b.coli	b.coli (type 1)	b.coli	b.coli (type 1)	b.coli	b.coli (type 1)	b.coli	b.coli (type 1)
2 Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Jan	13	13	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
14 Jan	25+	11	1	Nil	8	1	Nil	Nil
21 Jan	25+	25+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28 Jan	-	-	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
4 Feb	25+	25+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11 Feb	25	13	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18 Feb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Feb	8	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4 Mar	25+	25+	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11 Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Mar	2	1	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Apr	25+	25+	35	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22 Apr	25+	13	50	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29 Apr	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6 May	25+	25+	25+	25+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13 May	5	3	50	35	1	1	Nil	Nil
20 May	25+	25+	180+	180+	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
27 May	25	25	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 Jun	25+	8	160	90	3	3	Nil	Nil
10 Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Jun	13	13	180+	180+	1	1	Nil	Nil
1 Jly	13	13	160	160	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8 Jly	25+	25+	180+	180+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15 Jly	25+	25+	160	30	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
22 Jly	25+	25+	13	5	3	3	Nil	Nil
29 Jly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Aug	25+	25+	14	5	-	-	-	-
12 Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Aug	25+	25+	11	11	25+	1	Nil	Nil
26 Aug	25+	25+	5	5	25+	Nil	Nil	Nil
2 Sep	25+	25+	3	3	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
9 Sep	25+	25+	25	13	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
16 Sep	25+	25+	5	5	25+	1	Nil	Nil
23 Sep	25+	8	90	90	25+	3	Nil	Nil
30 Sep	25+	25+	17	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7 Oct	25+	25+	25	25	25+	8	Nil	Nil
14 Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Oct	-	-	-	-	8	5	Nil	Nil
28 Oct	25+	8	50	35	25+	1	Nil	Nil
4 Nov	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Nov	13	5	90	90	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
18 Nov	25+	25+	35	8	5	2	Nil	Nil
25 Nov	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Dec	25+	25+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9 Dec	25+	25+	50	50	3	1	Nil	Nil
16 Dec	25+	25+	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23 Dec	25+	25+	8	8	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
30 Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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figures given in thousand gallons

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2736	2674	2666	3300	2743	2732	3400	2733	3435	2744	2732	3399	35294
1580	1567	1617	2100	1657	1749	2200	1779	2286	1846	1861	2335	22577
287	276	280	240	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1183
1630	1160	1120	1400	1120	1120	1400	1120	1400	1160	1120	1400	15150
5350	5300	5350	6550	5400	5530	5670	4500	4940	4060	4900	6300	63850

TOTAL WATER PUMPED	11583	10977	11033	13590	11020	11131	12670	10132	12061	9810	10613	13434	138052
--------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	--------

BULK PURCHASE	GRANTHAM WATERWORKS	8850	9364	9014	11401	9000	10848	11984	10000	12396	10341	10862	10801	12486
---------------	---------------------	------	------	------	-------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

TOTAL WATER AVAILABLE
20433
20341
20047
24991
20020
21979
24654
20132
24457
20151
21475
24235
26291

[illegible][illegible]

TOTAL WATER DISTRIBUTED WITHIN THE AREA	17470	17869	16734	20571	16520	17618	19841	16132	19864	16039	16696	19037	21439
---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Copy of chemical analysis report of water sample taken from
Brigadier McCullam's Farm House, Westborough. 11th Sept. 1961

Long Bennington Borehole - Bunter Sandstone Strata.

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C	420.00
Suspended Matter	1.40
Chlorides as chlorine	24.84
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	0.20
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.003
Free and saline Ammonia	0.064
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.008
Temporary Hardness	192.00
Permanent Hardness	60.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO4	0.000
pH value	7.50
Appearance	Slightly Turbid
Odour	Normal
Taste and Colour	Taste-Normal : Colour-brownish
Heavy Metals	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in 72 hrs	3
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 24 hrs	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 48 hrs	4
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls at 37°C in 48 hrs	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls at 44°C in 48 hrs	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.

Observations:- 1. This water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes as received at this laboratory.
2. No unpleasant odour or taste was detected on arrival here nor was there any trace of hydrogen sulphide.
3. Many waters in the Lincolnshire Limestone contain small quantities of ferrous bicarbonate and this, on aeration, gives an insoluble turbidity of brown oxide of iron. The latter is quite harmless but, as is well known, has considerable nuisance value in baths, wash-bowls etc. The suspended matter (1.40) in this water consists of this iron oxide and can only be removed by systematic treatment for iron removal.

H O U S I N G

In 1961 the Council continued to concentrate on the building of aged-persons bungalows and it will be noted from the appended tables that the total number of bungalows in the area increased from 233 to 267, being 21.3% of the total number of housing units (1258) owned by the Council. Little regard has been paid in the past to the newly-weds who are continuously looking for accommodation and finally have to leave the Rural District and take accommodation in the towns or at relatively sub-standard accommodation in the villages, if and where it can be found. Another point worthy of note is that in spite of the increase in accommodation, the pace is not fast enough to keep the demand even at a constant level as there is an increase in the demand as shown by the register of applicants, from 289 in December 1960 to 332 in December 1961 and that is only taking account of those applicants who are either working or living in this rural area and does not include those who live or work outside the rural area but would prefer to live inside. These figures can only be taken as a guide as it is a well known fact that some persons do not apply until they see new houses under construction in their particular village. With the ever increasing volume of work pushed onto the department it is impossible to enlarge the new housing programme and deal with planning, sewerage schemes, house numbering, batteries of garages, modernization of pre-war houses, housing maintenance and numerous other incidentals of a routine character without adequate staff to cope with it.

After repeated attempts recently, it is quite obvious that trained, never mind qualified staff, is completely unobtainable at the salary offered and unless the necessary trained staff is provided to assist with the work, it must carry on at the same pace and work scheduled in order of priority. It has been noted that once the drawings, bills of quantities, specifications have been prepared and tenders approved, the Council and administrative side consider that the job is as good as done but as any Architect will confirm, the real work then starts and does not finish for perhaps 18 months or until the final account has been agreed and settled with the contractor which may be and has been 2 years in the past.

Special note should be made of the fact that the increase in applicants for housing has principally occurred at Barrowby with a rise of 18 to 23 living or working in the rural area, Great Ponton 16 to 22, Long Bennington 11 to 16, Ropsley 10 to 16 and South Witham 8 to 17. These increases account for 31 of the 43 total increase. Barrowby, Great Ponton, Long Bennington and Ropsley should be met by the present and immediate schemes for additional housing planned.

Discretionary or Improvement Grants still continue to flow in and take up a good deal of time in checking, pricing, etc. and attendance at travelling sub-committees to view each one again on site, and now in addition to these we have Standard Grants which are more straightforward to applicant and official alike and cause less delay to the applicant. It is important to note that the applications defy the National Average which shows that there are more applicants from owner/occupiers than tenanted houses. Since 1952, the table shows that the average in West Kesteven has been a complete reversal of the National position.

Inadequate sewerage and disposal is also retarding housing modernization and additional housing such as the villages of Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir, Denton and Welby.

S T A N D A R D G R A N T S

	YEAR	TENANTED	OWNER/OCCUPIER	TOTAL
Total	1961	7	1	8
Dwellings	1960	7	4	11
Improved	1959	1	1	2
	TOTAL	15	6	21
Total	1961	1170	105	1275
Approved	1960	1252	572	1824
Expenditure	1959	314	136	450
Total	1961	522	40	562
Grants	1960	435	270	705
Approved	1959	145	68	213

I M P R O V E M E N T G R A N T S.

	YEAR	TENANTED		OWNER/OCCUPIER		TOTAL
Total Dwellings Improved	TOTAL	434		177		611
	1961	45	(65%)	24	(35%)	69
	1960	46	(72%)	18	(28%)	64
	1959	55	(77%)	16	(23%)	71
	1958	47	(66%)	24	(34%)	71
	1957	67	(73%)	25	(27%)	92
	1956	81	(82%)	18	(18%)	99
	1955	53	(65%)	28	(35%)	81
	1954	34	(69%)	15	(31%)	49
	1953	5	(63%)	3	(43%)	8
	1952	1	(20%)	4		5
	1951	-		1		1
	1950	-		1		1
Total Approved Expenditure	TOTAL	£359,141		£115,364		£474,505
	1961	£ 37,298	(70%)	£ 16,321	(30%)	£ 53,619
	1960	£ 29,054	(78%)	£ 8,387	(22%)	£ 37,441
	1959	£ 48,843	(82%)	£ 10,910	(18%)	£ 59,753
	1958	£ 38,024	(67%)	£ 18,654	(33%)	£ 56,678
	1957	£ 55,420	(76%)	£ 18,072	(24%)	£ 73,492
	1956	£ 76,450	(89%)	£ 9,644	(11%)	£ 86,094
	1955	£ 46,498	(72%)	£ 17,983	(28%)	£ 64,481
	1954	£ 23,899	(69%)	£ 10,824	(31%)	£ 34,723
	1953	£ 2,653	(63%)	£ 1,545	(37%)	£ 4,198
	1952	£ 1,002	(33%)	£ 2,130		£ 3,132
	1951	-	-	£ 300		£ 300
	1950	-	-	£ 594		£ 594
Total Grants Approved	TOTAL	£141,013	(74%)	£ 48,560	(26%)	£189,573
	1961	£ 14,091	(68%)	£ 6,899	(32%)	£ 20,990
	1960	£ 12,575	(76%)	£ 4,031	(24%)	£ 16,606
	1959	£ 19,672	(81%)	£ 4,759	(19%)	£ 24,431
	1958	£ 16,598	(71%)	£ 6,844	(29%)	£ 23,442
	1957	£ 22,583	(73%)	£ 7,506	(27%)	£ 30,089
	1956	£ 26,791	(85%)	£ 4,576	(15%)	£ 31,367
	1955	£ 16,633	(68%)	£ 7,872	(32%)	£ 24,505
	1954	£ 10,450	(71%)	£ 4,258	(29%)	£ 14,708
	1953	£ 1,220	(65%)	£ 660	(35%)	£ 1,880
	1952	£ 400		£ 750		£ 1,150
	1951	-	-	£ 150		£ 150
	1950	-	-	£ 255		£ 255
Average Expenditure per House	TOTAL	£ 828		£ 652		£ 777
	1961	£ 828		£ 679		£ 778
	1960	£ 631		£ 465		£ 583
	1959	£ 888		£ 681		£ 840
	1958	£ 812		£ 776		£ 800
	1957	£ 828		£ 723		£ 799
	1956	£ 945		£ 535		£ 870
	1955	£ 877		£ 642		£ 795
	1954	£ 705		£ 722		£ 708
	1953	£ 532		£ 515		£ 523
	1952	£ 1,002		£ 532		£ 624
	1951	-		£ 300		£ 300
	1950	-		£ 594		£ 594
Average Grant per house	TOTAL	£ 325		£ 274		£ 310
	1961	£ 313		£ 287		£ 304
	1960	£ 274		£ 224		£ 259
	1959	£ 358		£ 297		£ 343
	1958	£ 354		£ 286		£ 330
	1957	£ 337		£ 301		£ 327
	1956	£ 331		£ 254		£ 316
	1955	£ 314		£ 282		£ 303
	1954	£ 307		£ 284		£ 301
	1953	£ 244		£ 220		£ 236
	1952	£ 400		£ 187		£ 230
	1951	-		£ 150		£ 150
	1950	-		£ 255		£ 255

At the 31st December, 1961 the Council owned 1,258 Houses as follows :-

Parish	4BR	3BR		Hses	2BR		Total
		Hses	Bungs		Flats	Bungs	
Allington	-	18	-	-	-	13	31
Ancaster	2	46	14	-	-	9	71
Barkston	-	26	-	7	-	17	50
Barrowby	-	50	-	-	12	30	92
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe	-	6	-	-	-	6	12
Braceby and Sapperton	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Burton Coggles	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Carlton Scroop	2	10	-	4	-	-	16
Caythorpe	2	32	23	4	-	22	83
Claypole	-	33	-	-	-	20	53
Colsterworth	4	74	-	6	6	41	131
Denton	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Foston	-	8	-	-	-	8	16
Fulbeck	-	26	-	4	-	-	30
Great Gonerby	4	126	-	10	-	32	172
Great Ponton	-	22	-	-	-	6	28
Gunby and Stainby	-	4	-	-	-	6	10
Harlaxton	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Heydour	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Honington	-	8	-	-	-	3	11
Hougham	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Hough-on-the-Hill	-	23	-	6	-	6	35
Ingoldsby	-	14	-	-	-	8	22
Lenton	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Little Ponton	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Long Bennington	-	48	-	6	-	6	60
Marston	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Normanton	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
North Witham	-	12	-	7	-	8	27
Old Somerby	-	22	-	4	-	4	30
Pickworth	-	4	-	-	-	4	8
Ropsley	-	30	-	10	-	8	48
Sedgebrook	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Skillington	-	8	-	-	-	4	12
South Witham	-	44	14	-	-	-	58
Stubton	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Telby	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Westborough and Dry Doddington	-	18	-	4	-	6	28
Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir	-	38	-	-	12	-	50
	14	823	51	73	30	267	1258

Includes 42 prefabricated bungalows.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS ON THE HOUSING REGISTER

Parish	Living or Working in Rural District	Living and Working out- side Rural District	Total
Allington	4	5	9
Ancaster	14	5	1 9
Barkston	21	4	2 5
Barrowby	23	25	4 8
Belton and Manthorpe	---	---	---
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe	3	1	4
Boothby Pagnell	4	---	4
Braceby and Sapperton	---	---	---
Burton Coggles	2	3	5
Carlton Scroop	5	---	5
Caythorpe	6	2	8
Claypole	6	3	9
Colsterworth	31	6	3 7
Denton	---	1	1
Foston	5	1	6
Fulbeck	17	1	1 8
Great Gonerby	23	28	5 1
Great Ponton	22	4	2 6
Gunby and Stainby	4	---	4
Harlaxton	1	---	1
Heydour	5	1	6
Honington	12	2	1 4
Hougham	---	---	---
Hough-on-the-Hill	---	2	2
Ingoldsby	5	1	6
Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby	1	---	1
Little Ponton and Stroxton	---	---	---
Long Bennington	16	2	1 8
Marston	8	---	8
Normanton	2	---	2
North Witham	7	---	7
Old Somerby	8	7	1 5
Pickworth	3	---	3
Ropsley and Humby	16	3	1 9
Sedgebrook	---	---	---
Skillington	14	---	1 4
South Witham	17	1	1 8
Stubton	8	---	8
Welby	4	---	4
Westborough and Dry Doddington	5	---	5
Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir	9	4	1 3
Miscellaneous	1	7	8
	332	119	4 5 1

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

It will be noted from the adjoining table that the Rural District Council are now beginning to realize their responsibilities regarding the provision of adequate sewerage and sewage disposal for the villages in the area, particularly where development is occurring and to abate insanitary conditions. The first stage was to eliminate the pollution in water sources which were used as public water supplies and this has more or less been accomplished although certain pollution of the Lincolnshire limestone strata which is used for public water still occurs as for instance at the borehole at Lenton but attempts to trace the source of this pollution have met with no success. However, from the Geological records it is a known fact that the limestone strata has an incline from the north-west to the south-east and any discharge of sewage into the limestone to the north-west of Lenton must be suspect.

Possibly the most suspect source of pollution is the River Glen which has its source in Old Somerby and passes through the Parishes of Boothby Pagnell, Bitchfield and Burton Coggles and collects additional pollution along its course. It is more suspect due to the fact that it passes over and loses flow into the limestone where it outcrops to the surface along its course at various points, in particular at Burton Coggles. No doubt the worst pollution occurs at Old Somerby and Boothby Pagnell and that is one of the main reasons for including a joint system of disposal for these two villages sited at Boothby Pagnell.

Generally speaking, the sewage disposal plants are now maintained quite well by two mobile gangs operating north and south in the district but with the rapid increase in the number of disposal plants the time will soon be reached when a third gang must be put into operation. The re-arrangement and re-organization of the work under a new foreman has already effected some improvement in the standard of maintenance which can readily be seen by visual inspection of the works themselves and the effluents produced. Close co-operation is maintained with the River Boards to ensure the best results with the labour available but the results are often adversely affected by the amount of agricultural discharge from cowsheds, stables, piggeries and like, and, with more recent legislation, this can now be more effectively dealt with.

Also from the adjoining table it will be seen that the Rural District Council's proposed and most necessary schemes may be hampered by the lethargic way in which the Borough of Grantham are dealing with their most urgent problem, that is the provision of adequate and effective means of dealing with their sewage disposal problems, which to them is very much out of sight and out of mind, but I can assure them, not so to the village of Marston where the discharge takes place via the Foston Beck into the River Witham and also direct into the River Witham. I say lethargic unreservedly, as history tells us that as late as the 1850's Members of Parliament could not use the terrace of the House of Commons because of the stench from sewage coming off the River Thames. Disraeli, writing of the condition of towns of industrial England, described them as "gutters of abomination, whose exhalations were sufficient to taint the atmosphere of the whole kingdom and fill the country with fever and pestilence". These were strong words, perhaps not too accurate when applied to Grantham Sewage and Marston disposal but nevertheless to some extent applicable.

The Rural District Council are prepared to play their part and as the Borough of Grantham have now received a report from their Consulting Engineers on these unsatisfactory conditions which prevail in Marston let us hope that the loss of time from 1850 to 1962 can soon be made up. The Borough of Grantham have recently asked the public for suggestions for celebration of their centenary year of 1963. I can suggest one excellent one - sell the farm and build a modern sewage disposal works with the proceeds!

May I remind you of the Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal which reads "We doubt whether the most suitable soil, worked as a filtration farm, should be called upon to treat more than 30,000 to 60,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours at a given time (750 to 1500 people per acre). Soil not so well suited, worked as surface irrigation, or combined surface irrigation and filtration, 25 to 50 persons per acre". Furthermore, the Report assumes that the sewage in the foregoing cases has been settled in tanks before it is applied to land - there is no settlement at Marston! In addition two-thirds of a filtration farm should be at rest. By simple arithmetic it can readily be seen that with about 600 acres to treat the sewage discharge from Grantham (25,000 population) or 200 acres (with $\frac{2}{3}$ resting on rotation) this present scheme is grossly overloaded and totally inadequate to provide for the present inhabitants and most certainly is

unable to permit of additional discharge from new houses, factories, schools, etc. which are constantly being built. In fairness to Mr. A. E. Kerr, the Corporation Sewage Farm Manager, may I say that this is no reflection on him as he has done the best he could under impossible circumstances for many years. May he have a well-earned retirement.

As some compensation to the ratepayers in outlying hamlets who, due to the excessive cost, may have to wait many years to be linked up with a sewerage scheme, the Council have now agreed that the first emptying of a septic tank or cesspool in the area in any year should be at the Council's expense. This I believe to be a step in the right direction but due to a sudden increase in the demand which this caused it is becoming increasingly difficult for the one cesspool emptying vehicle to cope.

Immediately following a new sewerage scheme in any village comes a steady flow of applications for "standard grants" and "conversion grants" but the demand for these is still far from adequate. I read that in the Panama Canal Area almost every family can boast a bathroom but a recent census in England indicates that nearly half the population do not have a fixed bath, in fact a survey in Yorkshire revealed that out of 200 houses, 3 had fixed baths and 125 had T.V. sets. This I am sure is not peculiar to Yorkshire. Can the plumbing fraternity provide hire purchase baths and hot water supplies, - is this the answer?

Conversion Grants Approved during 1961.

Allington	5	Claypole	1
Bitchfield	1	Foston	1
Manthorpe	1	Great Gonrby	2
Caytherpe	6	Hougham	1
Colsterworth	11	Pickworth	1

Total Grants Approved 30

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. PARISHES WITH MODERN SEWAGE SCHEMES.

Allington.

Barkston (part only in West Street).

Claypole (with the exception of small parts of the east and west ends which are to be sewered and pumped into existing sewers).

Colsterworth.

Great Gonerby.

Great Ponton.

Ropsley.

Skillington.

Stoke Rochford.

2. SEWAGE SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Caythorpe - completion expected in 1962.

Long Bennington - commenced 1961.

3. MODERN SEWAGE SCHEME NOW INADEQUATE - NEW SCHEMES INCLUDED IN 1962-63 PROGRAMME.

Barrowby - Old sewage works to be enlarged and replaced.

4. OTHER PARISHES IN 1962-63 PROGRAMME IN ORDER OF PRIORITY.

Ancaster - commencing in 1962.

Harlaxton - awaiting District Valuer's Report on Pumping Station site at The Drift.

South Witham - Contract to commence on or around 1st June, 1962.

Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir - Ministry approval to invitation of tenders received.

Little Ponton - Tenders invited and to be received by 29th June, 1962.

Foston - Subject to approvals being obtained, to be carried out immediately on completion of the Long Bennington Scheme.

Westborough - To follow Foston as joint scheme.

5. OTHER SCHEMES RECOMMENDED FOR PRIORITY.

Denton - Approved in principle at estimated cost of £42,000

Fulbeck - Approved in principle at estimated cost of £58,000

Sedgebrook - Approved in principle at estimated cost of £15,900 to discharge at Allington Disposal Works.

Carlton Scroop	)	Joint scheme approved in principle at estimated cost
Normanton	)	of £60,000 to discharge to existing Disposal Works at
Hough-on-the-Hill	)	Caythorpe, after enlargement.

Lenton	)	Joint scheme approved in principle at estimated cost
Ingoldsby	)	of £46,400 to one disposal site between the villages.

Old Somerby	)	Joint scheme approved in principle at estimated cost
Boothby Pagnell	)	of £43,500 to one disposal site at Boothby Pagnell.

6. NOTES ON OTHER PARISHES.

Welby, Loundthorpe, Honington, Barkston, Belton, Manthorpe, Heydour, Aisby, Oasby, Gelston, Hougham and Marston - These villages can be dealt with most effectively by linking up with the new Grantham Borough sewage system when this is constructed.

M E A T A N D F O O D S.

One hundred per cent inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption was continued until the end of January 1962 when the Grantham and District Butcher's Association opened their newly built abattoir in Grantham Borough area to serve both districts. On the same date the six privately owned slaughterhouses in the Rural area were closed. Some of the rural butchers were rather against this question of centralised slaughtering but recent inquiries prove that they are all now perfectly satisfied with the change. It is in fact possibly of best assistance to the trade as the apprentice butchers are not interested in the slaughtering side perhaps because the work is heavy and more difficult.

More attention has been given since to transport cafes, factory canteens and Belton House Cafe in the area. These appear to be maintained at a high standard and only minor complaints have arisen which have been rectified on the spot by personal contact with staff and management.

Carcases Inspected & Condemned in 1961 from 6 private slaughterhouses.

	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS
Number Killed and Inspected	489	4	2	1833	323
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	1
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	11
Percentage of those inspected affected by disease other than TB	8.8%	Nil	Nil	0.016%	3.9%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Percentage of those inspected affected by Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.93%
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcass of which some part or organ was affected	2	Nil	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by Refrigeration	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
Generalised and totally Condemned	1	Nil	-	-	-

The whole carcasses affected were condemned for the following reasons :

1 Boast Cysticercosis 1 Sheep Moribund (Casualty) 1 Pig Bruising
2 Sheep Fevered

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 14 cwt 2 qrs 6 lbs.

The following premises are registered for the sale and storage of Ice Cream :-

Parish	Sale and Storage
Ancaster	4
Allington	3
Barkston	1
Barrowby	1
Belton	1
Boothby Pagnell	1
Burton Coggles	1
Caythorpe	3
Claypole	3
Colsterworth	3
Denton	1
Foston	2
Fulbeck	2
Great Gonerby	4
Ingoldsby	1
Harlaxton	2
Heydour	1
Hough-on-the-Hill	2
Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without	4
Long Bennington	5
Marston	2
Old Somerby	2
Ropsley	2
Sedgebrook	1
Skillington	2
South Witham	2
Stoke Rochford	1
Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir	3

In every case where the registration is one of sale and storage only, the Ice Cream is pre-packed and purchased from a large manufacturer outside the area.
There are now no manufacturers in the area.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The fortnightly collection and disposal of refuse has been carried out throughout the year without unnecessary interruptions. The workmen are to be congratulated on increasing the collection of waste paper over previous years. It is unfortunate that this cannot be increased further on account of the limitation on purchases made by the Thames Board Mills so as to permit them to cope with the total quantity at present received at the Paper Mills.

It is pleasing to note that the Council accepted a scheme for replacing refuse vehicles every seven years and to provide adequate new garaging at Sydenham Road and also to change the method of collection from "kerbside" to "back door" as recommended in 1961. This change in collection has been very much appreciated by the householder.

One of the worst features of this service is the method of disposal by tipping into disused quarries. Up to now it has been possible to obtain the use of these free of charge but it cannot carry on indefinitely as the Borough have found and the Council have now agreed with the Borough to discuss the erection of a joint destructor and suitable sitings in the Rural Area. It is hoped that something satisfactory and acceptable will transpire from these discussions as the soiling over of refuse tips, particularly in the rural area where no spare soil exists on site is most difficult and expensive on haulage even when suitable spare soil can be found.

1 9 6 1.

Waste Paper	140 tons 8 cwt.	£1159 2 4d
Metal and Rags	7 tons approx.	£ 120 3 6d
Total value realised		<u>£1279 5 10d</u>

1 9 6 0.

Waste Paper	124 tons 4 cwt.	£ 997 12 3d
Metal and Rags	8 tons approx.	£ 151 4 6d
Total value realised		<u>£1148 16 9d</u>

1 9 5 9.

Waste Paper	87 tons 16 cwt.	£ 754 9 3d
Metal and Rags	10 tons approx.	£ 173 0 0d
Total value realised		<u>£ 927 9 3d</u>

1 9 5 8.

Waste Paper	89 tons 14 cwt.	£ 774 9 0d
Metal and Rags	4 tons approx.	£ 73 9 6d
Total value realised		<u>£ 847 18 6d</u>

1 9 5 7

Waste Paper	85 tons 13 cwt.	£ 781 2 1d
Metal and Rags	6 tons approx.	£ 109 5 0d
Total value realised		<u>£ 890 7 1d</u>

1 9 5 6

Waste Paper	87 tons 13 cwt.	£ 808 6 8d
	7 tons approx.	£ 120 7 6d
Total value realised		<u>£ 928 14 2d</u>

1 9 5 5

Waste Paper	29 tons 10 cwt.	£ 290 11 6d
Metal and Rags	2 tons 5 cwt.	£ 56 7 6d
Total value realised		<u>£ 346 19 0d</u>

B U I L D I N G I N S P E C T I O N S

The following plans were deposited for approval during the year 1961

	New Works	Alteration
Dwellinghouses	166	107
Farm Buildings	36	3
Factories	3	NIL
Other Buildings	64	14
Other plans submitted, not for buildings		64

F A C T O R I E S A C T 1 9 3 7

INSPECTIONS

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occup'rs Pros'ctd
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	56	4	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding Out-workers Premises)	-	-	-	-
	78	5	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects found				Cases in which Prsctns. were Institd.
	Found	Remedied	Refrd to H.M.I.	Refrd to H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-

Licences	PETROLEUM	CARBIDE OF CALCIUM
Number in Force	101	1
New Licences	NIL	NIL

